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## 163 SHIPS LOST BY SWEDEN

109 Torpedoed in 1916; 54 Built in the Same Period  
London, Jan. 10.—An Exchange Telegraph dispatch from Copenhagen says that Sweden lost 163 ships, aggregating 118,000 tons, last year, of which 100 were torpedoed, with the loss of twenty-seven lives.  
This report comes from Stockholm, and adds that during the same period Sweden built eighty-one ships, aggregating 47,000 tons.

SAW WAX DINING  
IN TANZER HOME

New Witness Says Girls' Guest Had "a Pleasant Smile"

OLIVER IDENTIFIED  
SEVERAL TIMES

He and J. W. Osborne Pose for Jurors in Safford's Trial

The first of a series of promised surprises by which the government hopes to dispel the last vestige of mystery in the famous Oliver Osborne tangle was sprung yesterday afternoon in the second trial of Franklin D. Safford, in the Federal District Court, on a charge of perjury in identifying James W. Osborne as the Rae Tanzer who registered with Rae Tanzer at a Plainfield, N. J., hotel, in October, 1914.

tioned. She identified Charles H. Wax as the man she had seen at dinner in the Tanzer apartment in The Bronx, about Thanksgiving, 1914. The new witness was Mrs. Mildred Silverstone, of 1020 Rogers Place, The Bronx.

In 1914, she testified, she and her husband had an apartment on the top floor of 980 Aldus Street, directly across a court from the apartment of the three Tanzer sisters, Rose, Dora and Rae.

Saw Man Across Court

"What did you see in the Tanzer apartment in the fall of 1914?" asked William Rand, Jr., Special Assistant District Attorney.

"One night about Thanksgiving I saw two of the girls in the kitchen, evidently preparing a meal, and in the dining room were two persons at the table. I watched them through my window. I could see the face of a man plainly. I remember he had a very pleasant smile."

Mr. Rand ordered deputy marshals to bring Wax into the room. The self-confessed heartbreaker appeared to be in great good humor, and smiled broadly at Mrs. Silverstone. His brow was slightly furrowed, as if he were trying to place Mrs. Silverstone.

"Is this the man you saw dining with the Tanzers?" asked Mr. Rand.

"That is the man I saw," answered Mrs. Silverstone.

"Do you know James W. Osborne?" asked Mr. Rand.

"Yes," answered Mrs. Silverstone. "Did you ever see him at the Tanzer apartment?"

"No," answered Mrs. Silverstone.

On cross-examination by Benjamin Slade, attorney for Safford, Mrs. Silverstone said she had never seen Mr. Osborne until, at the instance of her husband, she went to his home, in October, 1915, to see if she had seen him at the Tanzer apartment.

Didn't Read Papers

Mrs. Silverstone declared that she did not know that the Rae Tanzer who had sued James W. Osborne was the girl who had lived across the court until her husband told her.

"Didn't you read in the papers," asked Mr. Slade, "that James W. Osborne denied he was the man, and didn't you believe him?"

"No, I didn't," exclaimed Mrs. Silverstone. "When I heard of it, I said, 'Well, you never can tell about a man!'"

Yesterday was a great day for Wax, who had been complaining of late that he hadn't been getting the attention he deserved. Half a dozen times he was brought into the courtroom to be identified by members of the "Oliver Osborne octette" and others.

The two members of the octette who said they had known him as Oliver were Miss Helen Rose Kaiser, of 354 Mott Avenue, to whom Wax was engaged in 1914, and Miss Blanche Unger, a clerk in Bloomingdale's, with whom Wax flirted in 1914 from his window in the boarding house of Mrs. Stewart Denham, in 161 East Sixtieth Street.

He was also identified by Mrs. Denham and by Fred Gibson Kaiser, eleven years old, and Emory Menckler, ten years old, Miss Kaiser's nephews.

Principals in Court

For the first time in the trial the three principal figures in the tangle—James W. Osborne, Wax and Rae Tanzer—were in the courtroom, although not at the same time. During the morning session Mr. Rand called Wax and James W. Osborne into the room and requested them to face the jury.

"Now, Mr. Osborne," said Mr. Rand to the latter, "please remove your glasses."

Mr. Osborne did so, squinted, rubbed his eyes, and then edged over a trifle and stood shoulder to shoulder with Wax.

"Now, gentlemen," Mr. Rand told the jury, "have a good look at both of them."

Every juror looked eagerly at the

two, one a distinguished lawyer and a former Assistant District Attorney, the other a self-confessed heart-breaker and plumber, and every juror grinned. Obviously uncomfortable, Mr. Osborne fidgeted and turned red, while Wax smiled broadly and seemed to enjoy the attention he was receiving.

Twice during the day it seemed likely that Miss Tanzer and Wax would have their long-expected meeting, but each time they missed each other only by minutes. Miss Tanzer entered the room during the morning session soon after Wax had been taken away, and took a seat on a bench inside the railing surrounding the judge's bench. Mr. Slade observed her and immediately objected to her presence.

Asked Her to Court

"I asked her to come," Mr. Rand explained. "Well," said Mr. Slade, "if you'll bring Wax in now we can have them confront each other."

"I have no intention whatever of bringing her and Wax together now," was his reply.

At the suggestion of Judge Learned Hand, Miss Tanzer and a woman friend who accompanied her went into his private chambers. Again in the afternoon Miss Tanzer entered, but her attorney, Lewis Stuyvesant Chanler, hurried over to her and escorted her out of the room just as Wax was being brought in.

The testimony of Mrs. Denham, Miss Kaiser and Miss Unger was the same as they gave at previous trials of Safford and Miss Tanzer. Mrs. Denham identified Wax as the man who lived at her house as Charles Bacon and Oliver Osborne, and Miss Kaiser and Miss Unger identified him as Oliver Osborne.

WINS A VACATION  
BY SHOWING MATCH  
IN POWDER MILL

Du Pont Employee's Scheme to Get Pay Immediately Is Successful

Pompton, N. J., Jan. 10.—John De Baun, of Pompton Plains, stood idle in the shell priming department of the du Pont de Nemours Powder Company here to-day, and realized that he had become extremely tired of his job. He longed for a vacation. Suddenly he made up his mind to quit.

But then he remembered that if he resigned, he would have to wait until the next pay day for his salary. What good was a vacation, unless one had money to spend thereon? John stood among the tables upon which there were piled boxes of the highly explosive fulminate, and made up his mind all over again.

Presently the foreman came down the aisle. John waited until he was close and then took a match from his pocket and rubbed it absent-mindedly along the leg of his trousers. There were 200 men in the department and enough explosives scattered about to destroy them all and half the plant beside.

It is an offense, punished by instant dismissal, for a powder worker to have a match in his possession while on the job. For one to forget himself so far as to strike a match, in a room crammed with violent death, was an unheard-of thing.

The foreman jumped so violently that by the time he had reached the floor again, John was fired. The foreman hurried him to the office, saw him receive his money and then chided him off the plant's property, warning him never to return.

"I wanted a vacation," John explained to-night, "and I knew that was the only way to get the money to take it with. Also," he whispered confidentially, "it was a safety match I used, but they were too excited to see that."

LIVERMORE PAYS  
ALL; RICH AGAIN

Clears Off Big Debt in Two Years and Has Millions Besides

"BOY PLUNGER" FEELS  
HE NEEDS A REST

Runs Third "Shoestring" Into Fortune After His Bankruptcy

A slender, blue-eyed man sat at his desk in the offices of Harriman & Co., at 111 Broadway, yesterday, and announced, with a sigh and a smile, half of weariness, half of satisfaction, that he intended to take a vacation.

"The market is too cloudy at present," he said. "No one knows whether peace is coming. Things may remain unsettled for two or three months. I'm going to take a good long rest until it clears up. Besides," he added, "I need a rest, and I feel I've got it coming."

And the creditors of Jesse L. Livermore, who held his notes ranging from a few hundred dollars to \$100,000 when he went bankrupt two years ago, and who have been paid every penny, although he was legally absolved from payment by the courts, agreed that he "has got it coming."

Mr. Livermore, known ten years ago as the "boy plunger" of Wall Street, has run his third "shoestring" into a fortune, which rumor places at \$3,500,000, and even higher. He refused to say just how much he has made during the last two years, but stated it was more than he ever had made before, and he had "cleaned up" as much as \$2,000,000 in one deal.

In February, 1915, when he went into bankruptcy, his liabilities were scheduled at \$102,474, but it is said that outstanding claims brought them closer to \$1,000,000.

Obligations Paid Off

"I'm not going to tell just how much I have made," he said. "That wouldn't be right, would it? But I have made more than I ever made before. You will get some idea, however, when I tell you that I have paid in full for all of my mistakes, and one mistake cost me \$2,000,000."

"I want to say this about my going into bankruptcy voluntarily: I did not do that with the idea of beating anybody out of a single penny. My liabilities were never made public. I had to take the step to get on my feet again, because the little fellows, the people I owed small sums of, were bothering the life out of me. I couldn't make any money if they were going to take it away from me as soon as I made it. The big creditors, those who held my notes for, say, \$100,000, made out all right, but I had to get caused me no trouble, but I had to get rid of the little creditors to get started again. I couldn't make money unless I had money."

"What is your 'stake' this time?" he was asked.

"I didn't have a penny left," he said. "Some friends let me have some money—not much—and I gradually increased this on several issues—cotton, grain and 'war' bonds. I didn't make it as I made my other fortune, though. Before I used to set out with the idea that I would make \$1,000,000 or \$2,000,000. This time I played the market as it came. It has taken me a period of over two years to build up what I have. I've ceased to be a gambler. I'm now what you might call a business speculator."

His Bits of Philosophy

During his conversation he let drop the following bits of advice and philosophy:

"Don't set a limit on what you expect to make. Don't pyramid. Use your own judgment. Don't buy with the idea of selling on a rise of a point or two. Play for the 20 and 30 point rises. Hold on when the stock goes up, for that proves your judgment was right in buying."

"But suppose you hold on too long and have to try to unload on a falling market?" he was asked.

"Well," he laughed, "that is just where your judgment should come in—when to sell."

They still refer to Livermore in "The Street" as the "blond-haired boy," and he still has a boyish appearance, despite the fact that he is close to forty.

"But I'm a long way from being a boy now," he said, "although I was a boy when I started. I was only fifteen."

That was when he started to work at \$6 a week marking quotations in a Boston broker's office. He started with a stake of \$512, plunging in the "bucket shops" and came out on top. He continued to play the markets in Boston, Denver and Chicago, and had amassed a tidy sum before he was twenty-one.

In 1906 he came to New York with a stake of \$25,000, and before many months had stretched this into \$250,000.

Made Money Out of Panic

Before the panic of 1907 he realized that over speculation and overextension would result in disastrous liquidation, and he put out a short line of railroad and copper stock. When the crash came he was able to cover every contract. He bought a mansion, a string of automobiles and the yacht Anita, which had belonged to John H. Flagler, and sailed for Europe. When he came back he sprang his cotton coup that netted him between \$2,000,000 and \$3,000,000.

The next year he tried to corner cotton and was wiped out. He sold his home at 104 Riverside Drive, his yacht and even his wife's jewelry. Then he dropped out of sight, only to bob up again in 1912 as the backer of another bull campaign in cotton. He shot up 60 points in ten days, and he had another fortune. But this began slipping through his fingers, until in 1915 he had incurred a million dollar indebtedness.

Since then he has not been in the limelight, but "The Street" knew he was still an important factor, and when Steel would be climbing 10 or 20 points it was said "the blond boy" was buying Steel.

Max messages of congratulation graced his desk yesterday, and he was kept busy answering others over the phone.

"Yes," he mused, "I was wiped out twice, but you can say for me now that I have come back for the last time. This time I'm going to stick."

COSSACKS WIDEN BREACH  
FOR RUSSIA AND CHINA

Situation Serious Over Slaughter by Troops of Czar

Washington, Jan. 10.—Information received here to-day indicates an increasingly serious situation between China and Russia, ever the recent reported killing of from 200 to 400 Chinese by Cossacks in a riot at Kaaru, in the interior Province of Sinkiang, or Turkestan.

Negotiations over five demands, presented by China to Russia, including indemnity for bereaved families and proper apologies and guarantees for the future, are still going on, with no settlement in sight.

ROOKIES GROW  
RICH IN CALORIES

Get 450 from Apple Pie and 1,325 from Ten-Cent Dinner

SECOND HELPINGS  
STILL DEMANDED

Diet Squad's Headquarters To Be Adorned With Furniture

Every patriotic, red-blooded American ought to cheer the news that has come out of 49 Lafayette Street, where twelve police rookies are seeing what can be done about the high cost of living.

According to Miss Mary McCormick, whose business it is to detect the number of calories in the food served, apple pie is about the most nourishing dish a man can eat. Scientifically speaking, its caloric value is twice as great as any other item at last night's dinner.

"In one portion of four ounces of goulash," said Miss McCormick, an instructor in Teachers College, "there were 235 calories. In the single portion of two ounces of rice there were 200 calories. The two baking powder biscuits contained 100 calories each, and one ounce of butter 200 calories. The only food value in the tea was the sugar, which contained 60 calories. The apple pie contained 450 calories."

Pies of Large Size

"What?" shouted several reporters. The news seemed too good to be true, but Miss McCormick stood by her guns. In the kitchen, the colored genius in the kitchen, had baked the pies in extraordinarily large tins, so that one helping was one-seventh of the whole. An announcement still more cheering was Miss McCormick's statement that even the average pie contained 100 calories to each inch of circumference.

Approximately 1,325 calories were served at dinner to each man at a cost of between nine and ten cents. Each luncheon contained 850 calories and cost six cents. Second helpings were served at all meals, as usual.

"In watching this experiment," said Dr. Eugene Lyman Fisk, of the Life Extension Institute, yesterday, "the public should bear in mind that the 25-cent limit applies to a high caloric diet, one of approximately 3,500 calories daily. This is much in excess of the amount required by the average individual."

Allowance in Excess

"It is even probable that this allowance is in excess of the amount re-

quired by several of these police rookies, who are above average physical development. The average individual weighing about 155 pounds and of moderate activity does not require more than 2,500 calories daily. The British Consolidated Gas Company, which also gave the gas stove for the experiment. Professor Irving Fisher, Police Commissioner Woods and Dr. Fisk are to be luncheon guests to-day.

A phonograph, a piano, magazines, rugs, rocking chairs and divans will decorate the hitherto bare dining room to-day. The furniture has been lent by the Consolidated Gas Company, which also gave the gas stove for the experiment.

Professor Irving Fisher, Police Commissioner Woods and Dr. Fisk are to be luncheon guests to-day.

SHORE LIGHTS PUT OUT  
TO FOIL GERMAN RAIDER

British Alarmed by Mystery Ship Off West Indies

Washington, Jan. 10.—Guarding against depredations by a mysterious German raider, supposed to be hovering somewhere around the Windward Passage, in the West Indies, the British colonial authorities have ordered the darkening of the lighthouses and navigation lights in Carlisle Bay, Needham's Point, South Point, Barbados, Castries, St. Lucia, St. Georges,

Grenada, all Jamaica Harbor, Nancowry, Guadeloupe, St. John and Antigua. The British Legation at Panama, in announcing this action, also warns vessels not to enter Carlisle Bay at night.

GREENBACKS OF CIVIL  
WAR DAYS TO BE ISSUED

Demand for Paper Money of Small Denomination Forces Treasury Action

Washington, Jan. 10.—A new issue of the \$1 and \$2 greenbacks of Civil War days, discontinued more than thirty years ago, will be put into circulation, probably about February 1, displacing similar United States notes of larger denomination, to provide relief from the unprecedented demand for small paper money.

The Treasury Department announcement to-night says that the issue had been decided on because silver certificates—the ordinary bills of \$1 and \$2 denomination—could not be issued under the law in sufficient quantity to meet the demand.

## It Is Immaterial!

The fact that Oriental Pearls are a product of nature and Tecla Pearls are a product of science is immaterial.

The all important point is that they are indistinguishable in appearance and are consistently mistaken one for the other.

The real material difference, aside from their origins, is that Tecla Pearls cost infinitely less, yet look as if they had cost infinitely more!

Tecla Pearl Necklaces — \$75 to \$350  
with diamond clasp

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(720)

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Under the warm, grateful sunshine of Virginia's skies grows the tobacco that experts say is the best cigarette tobacco in the world.

This golden, mellow Virginia tobacco is what Piedmonts are made of—ALL Virginia!

Once you try Piedmonts, you'll notice that pleasing liveness called character—and that's something no tobacco, except Virginia, can give a cigarette.

VIRGINIA TOBACCO PAYS NO DUTY—  
ALL THE VALUE IS IN THE CIGARETTE.

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"A package of Piedmonts, please."

10  
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Also packed  
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**Piedmont**  
The Cigarette of Quality

NOTE—The price of Piedmonts (10 for 5¢) represents all value. The reason is, being made of Virginia tobacco, grown right here in the U. S., Piedmonts pay no duty, no Ocean Freight, no Marine Insurance. Now you know why cigarettes made of Turkish tobacco cost 10¢, or 15¢, instead of 5¢.



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The submarine! The telephone! The

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"The most famous train in the world"

How our grandfathers would have gasped!  
New York to Chicago in twenty hours!  
The idea of such a thing! Why, in their day it was a month's journey.

This 20-hour service is possible only over a railroad of such physical excellence as

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